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SMITH, J. B. R., editor. *New York laws affecting business corporations*. Revised to May 1, 1922. Third edition. (Albany: U. S. Corporation Co. 1922. Pp. xxxii, 260.)

WILCOX, D. F. *Announcement—The basis of a public utility program*. Public utilities for public service, leaflet no. 4. (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Delos F. Wilcox, 436 Crescent St. 1922. Pp. 16.)

*Federal Trade Commission service*. Third edition. (New York: Corporation Trust Co. 1922.)

*Public utilities reports, containing decisions of the public service commissions and of state and federal courts*. Edited by H. C. SPURR. (Rochester, N. Y.: Public Utilities Reports, Inc. 1922. Pp. xxxii, 975.)

### Labor and Labor Organizations

*Industrial Unionism in America*. By MARION DUTTON SAVAGE. (New York: The Ronald Press Company. 1922. Pp. v, 334. \$2.25.)

The main objects of this volume are to "describe the different industrial unions which are functioning today" and to "draw some general conclusions as to the direction in which the labor movement is likely to develop in the future." It necessarily gives considerable historical matter pertaining to the unions under review, but it does not attempt to relate their history in detail. It draws liberally on previous writers, such as Brissenden, Budish and Soule, and Schlueter, for some of the unions.

After giving attention to industrial unionism in England, to the Knights of Labor, and to craft unionism, the author considers industrialism as it has developed within the American Federation of Labor. One chapter shows the tendencies toward the industrial form of organization which have appeared in such "orthodox" unions as the Meat Cutters, the Longshoremen, and the Printers, and in the five Departments of the Federation. The author corrects the statement of Professor Commons and his associates that the Departments constitute the "industrial unionism of the upper stratum" by showing that the alliance of the different trades in the Departments is too loose to produce true industrial unionism. Separate chapters are given to the unions in the brewing industry, in coal mining, and in metal mining.

The second general section deals with those forms of revolutionary industrial unionism which have been designed to embrace workers from all industries. The organizations treated here are the Industrial Workers of the World, the Workers' International Industrial Union, and the One Big Union. A final section considers independent industrial unions, such as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Amalgamated Textile Workers, and the less important industrial unions among railroad, metal, food, tobacco, and automobile workers.

The book affords an excellent summary of the development of in-

dustrial unions. Its treatment of the growth of industrialism during the past three years is especially useful. The philosophy of the industrialists is also well handled. Considerable attention is devoted to the differences in the viewpoints of the various unions as well as to the beliefs which they hold in common. It is clearly shown why industrial unionism, more than craft unionism, should advocate the democratic ownership and control of industry and champion the doctrine of the class struggle. Although the author contends that the industrial form of organization is likely to gain ground in the future, she does not believe that it is suited to all types of employment. The trade union will hold its own in many fields. Furthermore, she takes issue with those advocates of industrialism who contend that their system will abolish all jurisdictional disputes. Lines of demarcation between industries are often blurred.

The publishers have placed the volume on the market as a "business book." It should be an interesting experiment to approach the average business man with a book which describes the Industrial Workers of the World, even though this organization, as the author shows, has recently turned to the study of industrial management, technical processes, and blue prints.

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NEW BOOKS

ANDREW, J. B. *Labor problems and labor legislation*. Second edition, completely revised. (New York: Am. Assoc. for Labor Legis., 131 East 23d St. 1922. Pp. 135.)

ASKWITH, LORD. *Industrial problems and disputes*. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 1921. Pp. x, 494. \$5.)

Lord Askwith writes from a long and successful experience as a mediator and arbitrator in industrial disputes. After several years of intermittent service undertaken at the request of the Board of Trade under the Conciliation act, during which time he continued to follow his profession of law, he entered the civil service in 1907 to give his entire time to the harmonizing of industrial relations. In 1911 he was made Chief Industrial Commissioner. He retired at the end of 1918 with the recognition of elevation to the peerage. His industrial memoirs constitute one of the most valuable contributions in English on the causes and methods of settlement of industrial disputes.

The book is in the form of a narrative, interspersed with comment and criticism. It gives us an "inside" history of all the important disputes in the United Kingdom during the period of Lord Askwith's activity. His account of the issues, the attendant circumstances adding to the difficulty of settlement, and the steps taken to secure adjustment, is most enlightening. The individual disputes are not treated as isolated occurrences but stand revealed as the product of general causes and tendencies. The interaction of demands and successes in one trade upon other trades is clearly brought out. Nor does he neglect to give us his impressions of